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#### Business Notices.

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# New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The steamer Volta arrived at Liverpool from the Congo with further details of Stanley's camp on the Aruwimi; there was evidence of want of food and sickness and human bones marked the route of the expedition. Mrs. Gordon Baillie, a swindling adventuress was arrested in Scotland. - The trial of the libe! suit of Frank Hugh O'Donnell against " The London Times\* was begun. —— Three steamers went aground in a heavy fog at Gibraltar. —— Richard Henry Glyn, Baron Wolverton, died in London.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The enate: The nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States was reported without recommendation; the River and Harbor bill, appropriating over twenty-two millions, was passed; Mr. Turple spoke on the President's message. = The House: There was a deadlock the Democrats desiring to push the Land Forfeiture bill, and the Republicans, the Dependent Pension bill; the conference reports on the Diplomatic bill and the Legislative Appropriation bill were

Domestic .- The reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers was held yesterday at Gettysburg.

—— Congressman Phelps, in Washington, expressed great satisfaction with the work of the Republican Convention. = General Harrison recaived a letter from Senator Sherman promising aid in the campaign. - The Baltimore Saengerfest proved a financial success. ==== Thirteen iron firms have signed the scale prepared by the workmen.

City and Suburban.-Levi P. Morton came down from Rhinebeck, and responded to a cordial greeting at Poughkeepsie; New-York friends assure him of their hearty support in the campaign. == Colden Robinson, the negro wife-murderer, was sentenced by Judge Barrett to imprisonment for life, === The local baseball team defeated the Washington nine by a score of 6 to 2. ==== The Board of Electrical Control revoked the permit of the United States Illuminating Company, on the ground of contempt of the rules for electric lighting === A club of boys was discovered in Hemistead, I. I., organized for incendiarism; their leader being arrested, broke jail and escaped. = William N. Grace, a prominent Brooklyn Democrat, leaves the free-trade camp. President Flores, of Ecuador, to be entertained by the Spanish-American merchants. === The Republicans of Newark held an enthusiastic meeting and raised a banner. - Stocks dull, fluctua-

tions generally small, closing quiet and strong. Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday, Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 671-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The New-York veterans at Gettysburg had possession of yesterday and occupied it fully with touching and impressive ceremonies in celebration of the valorous deeds in which they had so conspicuous a part twenty-five years ago on that same battle-field. Memorial speeches were made, reunions were held, monuments were unveiled, and in song, reminiscence and verse the great three days' tragedy was lived over again. In these interesting exercises the Irish Brigade took a leading part, as it was entitled to take by reason of its heroic conduct in the conflict. The reunion this year will be remembered as one of the most interesting of the many that have been held on this memorable field.

Dispatches upon which it is possible to feel justified in placing reliance have at last arrived from Congo, and while they do not afford proof of Stanley's safety they render the story of his death still more improbable. Human bones were found all along the line of Stanley's route, apparently the remains of his followers fallen in fights with the hostile natives. This is not particularly reassuring, but there is evidence tending to show that the explorer's party is about 500 miles further along toward Khartoum than Barttelot's, and it is scarcely probable that Stanley's party would exist at all without Stanley. If he gets safely out of his present predicament he will probably have a big account to settle with Tippoo Tib.

Was it the extraordinarily hot weather of last week, or what was it that has brought out such an extensive exhibition of homicidal mania as has developed during the last two or three days? Yesterday accounts were printed of three different men who had shot themselves and their wives or sweethearts without even the least tangible motive, and to-day there are other cases of similar irrationalism. It has often been remarked that such epidemics of crime are apt to succeed very hot weather, and there seems to be nothing unreasonable in the theory that climatic and atmospheric conditions may produce upon the exposition devoted to the resources and indus-

Certainly something has happened recently to stimulate the homicidal tendency.

Judge Barrett concluded his session of the Oyer and Terminer Court yesterday, after a series of notable cases had been tried successfully for the prosecution. Two murderers have been sentenced to their justly earned doom, one to the gallows and one to a life-long entombment in Sing Sing, and Dunn, the lawyer, who incited the defaulting teller of the Manhattan Bank to crown his petty thefts with a colossal act of plunder and then fleeced the wretch he had so wickedly incriminated, has been placed behind prison bars. District-Atterney Fellows must feel as if he might be able to win something akin to a reputation if he could only continue Judge Barrett on the criminal bench. After months of unrelieved failures he has actually been convicting somebody. Judge Barrett has well earned the vacation upon which he enters to-morrow, but for Colonel Fellows's sake he should not stay away long.

WHERE VOTES COUNT MOST. Being a practical people, who not only want to govern themselves but know how, Americans may be expected this year to put their votes where they will count most. Let it be understood at the start, therefore, that a voter lacks American common sense who wants a protectionist in Congress but votes for Cleveland's election. In the close States, especially, the man who so votes, whether he calls himself a Republican or a Democrat, writes himself down an ass of the genuine Dogberry variety. Mr. Cleveland may be beaten, as he would have been in 1884, by a change of less than 600 votes in New-York. In any except the closest of Congressional districts these votes would not change a single vote in Congress, and yet they might settle the tariff question

for four years to come.

The power of a President in making laws is partly measurable and partly not measurable. His veto power can be measured. His power to influence the votes of Senators and Representatives by his public messages, by his private appeals, by the use or refusal of patronage, by signing or vetoing bills upon which the re-election of Senators or members may depend, cannot be measured. Mr. Cleveland has been demonstrating the latter power for the instruction of Democrats who believe in protection. These persons took care to elect in 1886 over thirty Democratic members of the House who publicly avowed their agreement with Mr. Randall. Mr. Cleveland has been putting on the screws, and has turned some by personal appeals or by the use of patronage; others he has changed by threatening to veto their pet bills. It is now the boast of Mr. Mills that almost every Democratic vote in the House, with the possible exception of Mr. Randall's, will be given for the pending Free-Trade bill. Here the 600 votes foolishly cast for Mr. Cleveland for President have defeated and killed many thousand votes

The veto power is measurable. In the House 163 members can pass a bill, and in the Senrte 39; but it takes 217 votes in the House and 51 in the Senate to pass a bill over the President's veto. The President, therefore, has a power equivalent to that of 54 Representatives and 12 Senators-a power as great in the House as the entire vote of New-York, New-Jersey and Indiana, and in the Senate twice as great as these three States combined possess. There were about 1,928,000 voters in these three States in 1884, and if every one of these voters had united to defend American industry and American wages by the election of Congressmen, the entire power of nearly 2,000,000 voters would have been no greater in the House, and only half as great in the Senate, as that which 600 befooled New-York workingmen exerted, who imagined that Mr. Cleveland was a protectionist, believed the falsehoods which were told them during the last Presidential campaign, and so elected him President.

cast for Representatives of Mr. Randall's sort.

Let not that blunder be repeated this year. If the voters in close States mean to defend their industries and their wages, let them remember that a vote for President may count more than several thousand votes for Congressmen. Put the ballot where it will count most. It is not given to free citizens to be wasted, but to be used with practical shrewdness and sense. The ballot of one man in New-York, New-Jersey or Connecticut may this year turn the scale in either State. The electoral vote of either of these States will probably defeat Mr. Cleveland and free trade. Thus it happens that a single vote in either of these States this year may count for more than all the votes cast for 54 Representatives and 12 Hill say for just what it is worth. He has Senators-for more than the votes of 2,000,000 citizens in other States, or in the same States if cast for Representatives. It may count for more, because, in addition to his veto power he is a Burchard and a Jonah, and will ruin the which can be measured, the President has the unmeasured power of influence upon public opinion and party action by his messages, and upon the action of Representatives and Senators by his use of patronage.

## AN EXPOSITION AT WASHINGTON.

The project for an exposition in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America has been favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The recommendations of the Board of Promotion, recruited from all the States and Territories, and many boards of trade and commercial organizations have been followed, and Washington has been selected as the most appropriate site for the exposition. A bill now before Congress provides a permanent scheme of organization. A Government board of nine directors, appointed by the President, will be authorized to prepare a general plan for the proposed exposition. An advisory board of sixty-two members, representing forty-six dispatch concludes with the statement that the States and Territories and sixteen independent American nations, will co-operate with the directors. The Government reservation in the reclaimed ground of the Potomac Flats at Washington is to be assigned for the projected exposition buildings. One of these will be used for a permanent exhibit of the history, resources, arts and industries of the United States. Another will be devoted to the antiquities and industries of Brazil, Canada, the fifteen Spanish-American Republics and smaller States and Colonies. A site will also be reserved for a statue of Columbus. These are the chief recommendations of the House Committee. The promoters of the scheme, however, favor several other buildings, including one for working models of American inventions, another for temporary exhibits, and also a museum. A zoological garden is also contemplated.

Spain, Italy and various South American countries have already considered the expediency of commemorating this momentous event in the world's history. Spain has decided to celebrate at home the discoveries of Columbus. but has also expressed through its Government a hearty desire to take part in more formal ceremonies on American soil. Washington seems to be the most appropriate site for an Paris, there will be an interval of three years before the American festival, and there will be no rival world's fair at that time. There is no reason to doubt that under proper management the proposed exposition at Washington would attract as much attention and interest as the Centennial Exhibition, although the Potomac Flats cannot be compared for picturesque beauty with Fairmount Park as a site, and the Washington climate is less favorable than that of Philadelphia. The exhibition of 1876 gave Americans a great reputation for talent in organizing and managing a world's fair. If an exposition of similar magnitude be attempted in 1892 the general plan cannot be matured too speedily. All the States and Territories will have to act upon it, and invitations will have to be sent to the Governments of the American Continent. The trustees ought to be appointed this year, if any States will take the initiative in celebrating the arrival of Columbus in the New World.

The proposed exposition would have a beneficial influence in bringing the United States into closer relations with the South American States, whose commerce and trade are eagerly sought after by every maritime nation in Europe. It might be the means of facilitating the establishment of steam transit between New-York and the Southern Republics, the restoration of the American flag to the seas, and the development of continental traffic. It would certainly add important industrial and historical collections to those already accumulated at Washington, and would hasten the complete conversion of the Potomac Flats into a pleasure ground worthy of the National Capital.

THE USES OF MR. SETH LOW.

The Democrats are dodging. Now, we don't want to begin this campaign by calling anybody hard names, but Speaker Carlisle, Governor Hill and the rest must understand right here and now that the cowardly trick of singing one tariff tune in New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey and another in Kentucky and Texas is utterly played out. It won't do. 1884 Sam Randall stumped this State and took his solemn oath all over its territory that the Democratic party would not disturb the pro tective tariff. That's what he said in bold, clear words, and his pledges were one of the forces that pulled Cleveland through by his eye-lashes. And yet he hadn't been in office three years before he gave the lie to Randall's sworn yows, gave it directly, talked free trade to his party with the sugar of patronage in on hand and the birch-rod of Presidential disfavo in the other, and smashed Sam Randall in hi own State because he didn't like it.

There's no use shamming-we will say the word right out-there's no use lying about what he meant, for his meaning was put into the Mills bill, and there it is now-free trade from start to finish. Henry Watterson says so in Kentucky, Frank Hurd says so in Ohio J. S. Moore says so, and he ought to know, for he framed the bill; all the Free Traders say so, except, mark you, except when they come as Democratic orators into New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut. Then they hedge and shuffle and apologize and sneak and play the familiar role of coward.

At the County Democracy meeting on Thursday night Governor Hill said in his tricky speech: "The Democracy do not believe in free trade. There is not one line in our platform that will bear such a construction." And even Mr. Carlisle, who is supposed to be at least honest enough to stand by his principles, declared: "The Democratic party does not advocate free trade." Perhaps this was wordjuggling, so far as Carlisle was concerned Perhaps he meant that it did not advocate it in New-York, but had resolved to establish it just the same. But these speeches were esan attempt to repeat the Randall dodge.

Young Mr. Seth Low, over in Brooklyn, ha left the Republican party, and has stated the reasons why. There may be some others than the ones he has assigned. He might probably have consented to postpone his departure until after we had elected him Governor had such : movement seemed to him hopeful. But it evi dently didn't, and so he is going right away The reason he gives is clear, and we don't question its sincerity so far as it goes. He deserts because "the Republican platform is a determined onslaught upon free trade," and here, he says, "is the chosen battle-ground between the great parties."

That is it, exactly. Mr. Low understands the Democracy, and takes what Carlisle and given away the trick. Now, gentlemen, don't be coy with Mr. Low. Don't protest that h misunderstands the issue. Don't tell him that Democratic game if he goes on talking that way in the doubtful State of New-York. Don't wink at him, and touch your fingers to your lips and grow hot and restless while the rich young importer unconsciously exposes your conspiracy. Just stand up like men, accept him for whatever he may be worth to you, and debate the tariff question honestly. For if you don't. we shall have to use Seth Low on you as a sort of whip with which to lash you back into the free-trade ring from which, in the doubtful State of New-York, you are trying to sneak away.

THE SILVER LINING.

Last week at the annual fat-stock show in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, the short-horn yearling bull ealf Grover C. was awarded the first premium. A special to a Western exchange tells of a farmer named Sterret, living near Lon Mound, Minnesota, who has a six-weeks-old bull calf which stockmen pronounce the largest and heaviest of any calf of its age on record. The prodigy is named Grover Cleveland. We see by an agricultural paper that on one of the larg Ohio blooded-stock farms there are promising bull calves named Grover I, Grover II and Grover III. It is an indisputable fact that the present Administration has been more successful at furnishing names for big bull calves than any since the founding of the Republic.

It must be very pleasant for Mr. Cleveland to know that he is thus being honored all over the country. Amid the worry and care of official life this must come to him like a green spot in the desert. Office-seekers may importune false friends may crowd around him official duties multiply, perplexing diplomatic questions arise, severe social duties press upon him, campaign calumnies spring up on every hand; out still there comes to him like the cool drop to the parched tongue the fact that a New Hampshire farmer has named a bouncing bull calf after

Work and worry may bear him down, the bitterness of disappointment may be his, even sickness may press upon him, and his whole sky may become dark and forbidding, but through it there ever shines this special telegram, like a star; A bull calf in Saunders Co., Nebraska, weighing 450 pounds, has been named Grover Cleveland," After a day's hard work writing messages neeting begging office-seekers, listening to ambitious politicians, carefully weighing scores of public questions, dodging correspondents and vetolow, this thought of consolation, like light in darkness or sunshine after rain: " Another bull calf in Michigan has been named after me." Says our President:

Count that day lost whose evening does not see, mong stock christened, one bull calf named for me: This is one of the few pleasures that come in among the dreary round of Presidential duties. To know that a great and admiring people are naming its bull calves after him would make any man bear much uncomplainingly. There is no doubt but that it had much to do in inducing Mr. Cleveland to accept a second nomination. He has tasted of the cup of having every day a new bull calf for a namesake and who can blame him for wishing to linger yet a little longer? care not who makes the laws of this country, well might Mr. Cleveland say, "so long as I furnish the names for the big bull calves."

The absurd fuss goes on about the injunction Mr. Blaine added to the first of his cable dispatches measures are to be taken by which the United to the Maine delegation at Chicago. The exact wording, it may interest the Mugwump daily microscopes to know, was: "Dispatch privateise wisely," and this was a part of the dispatch. The whole matter is very simple. Mr. Blaine had already written two letters declining to be a andidate, and when the enthusiasm of overcalous friends seemed likely to force him into that position in spite of himself, it was entirely natural for him to seek to avoid giving utterance o so many declinations as to make himself idiculous. "Dispatch private-use wisely," we ake it, was simply a word of caution to his friends against unnecessary and annoying publicity. The second dispatch was sent, so it is said, because inquiries had been made by cable whether he first was genuine, the fear being that the message might be bogus. But the Mugwump laily microscopes entirely ignore the last sentence of the second dispatch, which sweeps away all the surmises about the last sentence of the first It said: "Please make this and the former dispatch public promptly." If the former dispatch and had anything to do with any plot or scheme, Mr. Blaine would not have so frankly ordered it o be made public. This is conclusive. Now let us hear no more of this silly business.

> Funny-to see " Public Office is a Public Trust" nscribed on the front of Tammany Hall.

"The Poughkeepsie News" expresses the opinion gentlemen, it won't do. You won with if not that "if Abraham Lincoln could walk the earth by it last time, but you can't do it again. In again, he would not recognize the party of Mr. laine and his friends as that organization which e loved." A Democratic paper presuming to peak for Abraham Lincoln! There must be brass nough in the cheek of "The News" to start a bell foundry.

In his County Democracy ratification speech District-Attorney Fellows made a number of jocose references to Mayor Hewitt's habit of letter-writ-The Colonel was treading on dangerous It was in a letter to the Harlem Demoeratic Club that Mr. Hewitt gave utterance to the imperishable remark about Mr. Fellows's simple Christian life." The District-Attorney should deal very tenderly with a peculiarity that was of so much service to him in his hour of

General Greely effected a change in the weather ervice on Sunday, which, though embarrassing the comparisons of past with future data, will attended with certain practical advantages. Telegraphic observations, as the basis of official oreeasts, will now be made at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., instead of at 7 a. m. and 3 and 10 p. m., as hitherto. The afternoon prediction, which was of little or no value, is dispensed with, and the night indications will be made up earlier. This will be much more convenient for the press, through which they are chiefly disseminated. The important special business and sporting in terests affected by the weather will also be able to secure information regarding the outlook long enough before bedtime to utilize it-which as not been practicable heretofore. The establishent of an immediate extra report upon any marked weather change, instead of waiting for the next regular hour of observation, is also a commendable step, since it will enable the central office to keep closer track of the progress of storms and hot and cold waves than is otherwise

To the Democratic party: Please tell us why sentially dishonest, tricky, evasive. They were nearly all the Free-Traders are in favor of Cleveland, if Cleveland is not in favor of them?

"Politics is an unceasing evolution," remarks The Buffalo Courier." A well-known philosother once affirmed that "evil is simply good n the making." Assuming that these two propoditions are true, there is room to hope that " The Courier" will yet rise on stepping-stones of its ast-off Democracy into the clear sunlight of

Mr. Thurman is evidently a very busy man hese days. Why, he has not yet found time o explain-at all events he has not explainedhow he reconciles his support of Mr. Cleveland with his solemn declaration that it was idle to xpect any genuine reform of the Civil Service antil a President was rendered ineligible for re-Will Mr. Thurman please stop rallying round his bandanna long enough to relieve the uriosity of the public on this point?

## PERSONAL.

Ex-President Barnard, of Columbia College, is now Doctor of Laws, of Civil Law, of Letters, of Divinity, and of Philosophy.

Mr. T. M. Wells has completed a clay model of the bronze statue of James W. Marshall, to be erected on the spot where gold was first discovered in California. It is of colossal size and represents Marshall clad in a miner's dress, holding a nugget in his right hand and with his left pointing to the spot whence it was

Dr. Zukertort, the chess-player, had a large, finely ormed head, but his body was much under the

Before he discovered the cholera microbe Robert Koch was known simply as Doctor Koch. Now he Herr Geheimer Medicinal-Rath Professor Doctor

Record is made of the death of William Creswick, the old-school Shakespearean actor. Most of his life

was spent in England, but he made an extended visit to this country a few years ago. Mr. Charles A. Dana will be the orator at the ummer meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association, at Milwaukee, this month.

The Rev. Peter Hauermans, of Troy, is said to be he sole survivor of the 200 Roman Catholic priests who were on the mission in this country when he came over in 1838. He has been a priest fifty-eight

The Rev. F. J. Kennedy, a young priest of Philadelphia, is the new vice-rector of the American college in Rome. Mayor Chapin will not return to Brooklyn until after the Fourth.

At the Chateau of Sautena, near Turin, there has just died, says "The St. James's Gazette," a lady who was closely associated with the career and aspirations of Cavour. The Marchesa Gluseppina Alfleri di Sostegno was not only the nicce and heir of the great apostle of Italian unity but also his most enthusiastic disciple. Her two master passions were eneration for her uncle and hatred of Austria. closed Cayour's eyes when he died in 1861, and not only interred him on the estate of Sautena, which she inherited from him, but devoted a room in the chateau to his memory, collecting within it a large umber of documentary and other relies of his carcor. Here she kept the bullet-riddled tunic of her brother, who fell at the battle of Goito, and which she was in the habit of pointing out to her visitors as the justification of her undying hatred of the Hapsburgs. Independent of her relationship with Cavour, the Marchesa Affert was connected by marriage with several distinguished Italian politicians. Her father-in-law was the well-remembered Piedmontese statesman Cesare Alfiert, while her son-in-law, to whom the estate of Sautena descends, is whom the estate of Sautena descends, is Visconti Venosta, formerly Italian Minister

of Foreign Affairs. "Galignani's Messenger" noticed a number of American actresses carriage-riding in the Bois Ca other day, all of them, it says, handsome, and soy-Miss Sadie Martinot, dressed in a long smoke-colored silk, with a marvel of roses straw and lace combined as a head cover, and seated in a fine victoria drawn by two spirited sorrels, atatmospheric conditions may produce upon the minds of nervous and excitable people an effect which makes their passage to murder easy.

As the World's Fair will occur next year in exposition devoted to the resources and industrial ing pension bills,—after such a day, when he seeks his couch, tired, dispirited, discouraged, there still the same color that shaded her splendid eyes altocomes to him, as his weary head touches the pil-

FIRST NIGHT FOR " THE KEEPSAKE," THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE PILLED WITH

GENEROUS AUDIENCE. The cool weather of last evening was specially fa-vorable for the production of Miss Effic Elisier's new play, "The Keepsake." Before the curtain rose the house was filled, and the audience, largely con posed of professionals, manifested its sympathy with the performers as soon as occasion offered. "The Keepsake," as has been previously stated in these columns, is an adaptation of "Antoinette Rigand," origirally presented at the Francais, and of which versions have been offered in London and Boston. The story is not original, and though possessing abundant strength of a disagreeable kind in its French dress, has less purpose and consistency in the purifying pro cess to which it has been subjected by Clinton Stewart, the author of this latest version.

The plot, which details the perils of a wife whose husband is on the verge of discovering a lover in her room at midnight, strongly recalls "Ferreol," "Nos Intimes" ("Peril") and many other modern French plays. In nearly all of these the lover jumps from the window before the door is opened for the husband 'The Keepsake' is no exception to the rule. lover jumps, leaves his tracks in broken glass and trodden down flowers, and in the morning the usual investigation is held. The poor husband is hoodwinked, and the more or less guilty couple are supposed to be cured of their infatuation and never to see each other any more.

surpass, the merit of the play. Miss Ellsler was charmingly natural in nearly all the varied shades of emotion she was called upon to portray, though she was occasionally slightly deficient in power. Her burst of hysterical laughter and her recklessness and nervousness when her husband returns and is admitted, and during her subsequent interview with him, showed her abilities at their best. This scene is the eleverest and the most striking in the play. The husband, a commonplace unimpressionable person, has been on a jury that has just acquitted man who shot his wife on discovering her infidelity under circumstances precisely like those which he might himself have found had he burst the door instead of waiting for it to be opened. While he ate illustrates the shooting with his pistol, till he works his wife into a state of hysterical collapse.

He is so simple and blunt in manner that the audience thought this scene more comic than the adapter probably intended. Yet Mr. Weston played anaper proposity intended. Let all, we soon payers, the part effectively, although there was nothing French in his manner. Mr. Vanderfelt, as the self-sacrificing brother, acted with considerable power and much discretion. F. C. Bangs was impressive as an old general, though he is a little given to induigence in too much gesture and too many appealing looks to Heaven. Mr. Eamsay played the difficult and disagreeable part of the lover carefully and neatly. Miss May Woolof the lover carefully and heatly. Miss May Woole cott made an interesting "incenue" part out of conthat the author had left rather coloriess. All the minor characters were acceptably played, and the piece which had been staged by Hen Teals moved with great smoothness. So short were the acts and so brief the waits that the curtain fell at 10.15.

#### THE SAENGERFEST IN BALTIMORE. SINGING FOR PRIZES-FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE

Baltimore, July 2 (Special).-There are now seventy German singing societies from other cities, with a total membership of 2,100, attending the Saengerfest. So well has the financial part of the festival been managed that the treasurer expects to have a little surplus at the close, and the guarantee fund made up by the merchants of Baltimore will not be needed. The prize singing began this afternoon between the societies in the first and third classes. The Academy of Music was packed with people, and hundreds wer unable to obtain admission. Director Heimendahle had seventy-five musicians under his baton, and the pening overture was finely executed. The chorus Fruehling," by Rheinberger, was the selection for the first class, and these societies contested for the highest honors of the fest: Germania, Newark, Arthur Classen, director; Junger Maennerchor, Philadelphia, Moritz Leefson, director; Washingtoner Saengerbund, Washington, E. Holer, director; Maennerchor, Philadelphia, S. L. Herrmann, director; Arion, Brooklyn, . Rehm, director; Arlon, Newark, F. Van Der Stucken. director. The Arion of Brooklyn creamd a favorable impression, and the Maennerchor of Philadelphia also sang remarkably well. In the third class contest the selection was the chorus "Die Liebe kann erden," the following societies participating: Liedertafel, Trenton; Virginia, Richmond, C. lirector; Eintracht, Newark; Orpheus, Philadelphia, H. Peters, director; Arbeiter Saengerbund, Philadeling, J. W. Jost, director; Concordia, Philadelphia, C. A. Hartmann, director; Concordia Maennerchor, Brook lyn, W. Von Maltitz, director; Lancaster Maennerchor, Club, New-York; Philadelphia Quartette Club, Philadelphia, C. A. Hartmann, director. The prize sing-

THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR IN TOWN. ELECTED WHILE MINISTER TO THIS COUNTRY-

ON HIS WAY HOME TO ASSUME NEW DUTIES.

The Spanish-American merchants of this city will give President Antonio Flores, of Ecuador, a con mentary banquet at Delmonico's on July 7. Flores is now on his way home from France, where he has spent the last few months. He is well known in New-York, and all day yesterday he was kept busy civing his friends and callers on business. In the after noon he drove through Central Park with his daughter, and last night received the deputation of Spanish-Ameri-cans. A Tribune reporter, who called at the President's apartments is the Albematic Rotel, last night, was received by Consul-General Ruiz, of New-York. Over th mantel-shelf was a steel engraving of Ecuador's soldier patriot. Senor Rulz said that it was printed in New York in 1835 by Demorest, and had been used by a Paris firm, who were getting out a work on South American

President Flores was elected to office last March, while he was in France, and his term of offic, he said, be gan on June 30. Vice-President Salvador will be acting President until the President's return. Shortly after the Fourth, President Flores will go to Washingto to present to President Cleveland his letters of recal Diplomatic courtesy prevented him from expressing any opinion on the politics of the country in which he was staying. While at Washington, he will attend to ser diplomatic business. President Flores is an enthusiasti supporter of the Panama Canal project, and predict great advantages from it to all the South American coun tries bordering on the Pacific. President Flores has been Minister three times to the United States, and is largely imbued with American ideas.

## MR. SEIDL'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Anton Seidl's first symphony concert at Erighton Beach took place last night. Only one essential was needed to make it a complete success -a good audience. But those who attended the of the orchestra was almost uniformly superb. The programme included: Overture, "Egmont,"

Beethoven; symphonic poem, "Tartarus," Nicholl; Second Polonaise," Liszt; "Eighth Symphony," Beethoven; overture, "Carnival Romaine," Berlioz, and 'Prelude and Finale," "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner The symphonic poem was received with some interest It is divided into two movements. The first presses the regret of condemned souls, and the econd a triumphal dance of fiends. The hopeless and inexpressible sorrow of those who regre late is well portrayed, and as it broadens out into a melody the idea becomes fairly effective. The dance is wild. The orchestration is ingenious and full, and that is, perhaps, the composition's chief merit. Certainly, the work would be more effective were it not for some noisy characteristics, as for example, the banging of cymbals more than is absolutely necessary. Mr. Selil was often loudly applauded and forced to bow his thanks.

BEECHER'S GRANDDAUGHTER TO BE MARRIED. The marriage of Miss Margaret Beecher, daughter of daughter of Henry Ward Beecher, to Arthur White, so of Congressman S. V. White, will take place on Saturday at Orange. The couple were engaged before Mr Beecher's death, which caused a postponement of the wedding. Mr. White is a Yale graduate, and is in busitess in this city. Another granddaughter of Mr. Beecher, Miss Harriet Beecher Scoville, of Stamford, Conn., was married last week to Dr. Spencer Cond Devan, U. S. N.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE HIGH LICENSE BILL. The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of High License, of which Dorman B. Eaton is chairman John B. Pine secretary, and Henry A. Oakley treasure have issued a report which says among other things:
"An elaborate brief was propared, shewing the exact
conformity of the bill with the previously expressed views of the Governor, and its entire avoidance of all the features which he found objectionable in the High-License bill last year. It is satisfactory to observe that the Governor in his veto message failed to point out a single important defect in the bill, or to give any reason tending to justify

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THE QUEEN'S REALTH GOOD-A GATHERING OF BISHOPS AT CANTERBURY-SOCIAL PUNCTIONS -A DANCE OF DIAMONDS-CONSEQUEN-CES OF THE WOOD LIBEL SUIT-THE IRISH EXHIBITION-DRAMATIC NOTES. fBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright; 1888: By The New York Tribune. London, July 2.-There is not the slightest founds tion for the statement in an evening paper that the Queen has been suffering from insomnia. Her Majesty is in her usual excellent health. Sir William Jenner has been twice at Windsor since the return of the Court, but these were merely the periodical visits which he always pays when the Queen is at the Castle. BISHOPS AT CANTERBURY History was made at Canterbury on Saturday, when

in the Motropolitan Cathedral of the Mother Church of England were gathered together not fewer than one hundred bishops, most of whom preside over dioceses in the over-sea dominions of the Queen. The whole ceremony was most impressive. Processions of the beal elergy, mayors and corporations, misdonary collegians and scholars heralded and followed the long train of ninety bishops, among them one of true West Africa descent. ranged themselves on seats on the celebrated rising tiers of altar steps peculiar to Canterbury Cathedral, and the Primate taking his seat in the midst, in the chair of St. Augustine, delivered them an archiepiscopal welcome. The chief lay representatives of the home and colonial churches were accommodated in the choir stalls. Mr. Talbot, representing Oxford and England, was on the dean's side supporting the Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford, while on the vice-dean's side Scotch and Colonial lay sympathics were fitly personated by Sir C. Dalrymple and Sir George Baden-Powell, the latter busy showing the places in his prayerbook to his neighbor, the Syrian bishop, Mr. Gregorious. Luncheons in the deaneries and cannonries preceded, and teas and strawberries followed the service. At about 6 p. m. the lavish hospitality of the precincts was reluctantly. abandoned by many who were compelled to return to town by special train.
A VARIETY OF SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Social gatherings last week were characterized by almost as much variety as the weather itself. Beginning with the farewell dinner to their bachelor friends given by Lord Carew and Mr. Fitz Roy Stewart they have ended in the pilgrimage to Canterbury of the Anglican bishops. The vagaries of our climate have rarely made themselves more severely felt. On Monday one tasted all the discomforts of a tropical summer; Wednesday found us in the midst of torrential rain, while Saturday brought us back once more to the showers and chilliness of an English April. Wednesday night was very fully occupied. Mr. Henry Lennox gave a small dinner for the King of Belgium. Liberal politicians found a haven of rest either at Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's or Mrs. Campbell-Bannerman's. Rosebery, supported by Lord Londonderry, Lord Granville, Lord Herschell, Mr. Justice Chitty, the Bishop of London and other peers, prelates and prebendaries, entertained Mr. William Rogers, grand of feature, broad of shoulders and deep of chest, at a dinner in Draper's Hall. The dancers went to Lady Goldsmid's or Mrs.

Lady Goldsmid's ball will be remembered for one of the best cotfilens of this or any other season. The staircase was hung with double wreaths of pink peonies; the alcovo were lined with red roses in bas-kets; in the ballroon, the great chandelier was very effectively wreathed in flowers. Lady Goldsmid wore an Empire gown of pale green crepe de chine, with narrow trimming of gold embroidery. Her daughters were very plainly dressed in white mousseline de sole. The cotillon was very well led by Lady Goldsmid and Mr. Murray and lasted till nearly 5. The most novel figure was the distribution of butterflies and bouquets. The presents were useful as well as ornamental.

One of the brightest parties to which some of the guests went on from the Colonial large and early was given by Mrs. Wynne in Berkeley Square. The Blue Hungarians played and Miss Desvignes sang in a room festooned with shaded red roses. But the essential novelty of the programme was the performance of Mrs. Shaw, the well-known American whistler. The strength and freshness of Mrs. Shaw's notes fairly astonished her audience. Those who had not heard her were pardonably enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration. The comely lady whistler's engagement book is very full. Before the London season is over she will have whistled before all the highest personages in the land.

The ball given by Mrs. Bischoffsheim, in South Audley-st., Friday evening, may almost be described as the dance of diamonds. It was the entertainment par excellence of the week. The Red Hungarians played. Mrs. Manton, in white brocaded satin, had a good deal Lancaster, Karl Matz, director; Kroutzer Quartette to say about the cause celebre. Lady A., sitting on an arm of a large chair at the entrance, had something pleasant to say to everybody as they arrived; Miss Mr. Kenneth Howard's description of the Armada Tercentenary; the Duchess of Leinster, in black, looked charming; Lord Hartington seemed unusually grave and abstracted; the hostess, in black satin, wore her matchless pearls; Lady Howe, Lady Delawarr, Lady Brougham, Lady Montagu, all brought their daughters. Unmarried ladies were as a rule in white. Supper was served on separate tables in a large tent built out from the conservatory. There was not even the semblance of a crowd. The display of jewels was almost unique.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WOOD LIBEL SUIT. It is curious that in the comments on Wood vs. Com how much the legal aspect of the case has been dwelt on, and how very slightly, if at all, the social and sporting side. A feeble platitude or two on the called scandal, an opinion, in which I wish I could loin, that the trial will do good, with much rejoicing on the conclusion. Such has been the gist of the leading articles. What was the mot'-d'ordre thas went forth apparently from many editorial chairs which so curiously cramped so many pens? Perhaps I ought to take warning and hold mine. Yet was the social aspect of the case, as we all well know, that for more than a week rivetted our attention on Lord Coleridge's court. We had most of us formed a pretty accurate judgment of how the action would go, and the estimate which, on the testimony laid before them, the jury would form of the plaintiff's character; but we could hardly foresee the social consequences of the trial. Though I should like to think the contrary, I fear there will be a lamentable legacy of Wood vs. Cox. There will probably be severed friendships and intimacies estranged. The seed sown in the witness box will produce crops of suspicion and bad blood. The production of the · Dear Jacko' letter in the course of the cross-exam'nation of the Duke of Pertland has caused even more commotion in the sporting world than the verdict itself. The incident was the subject of conversation at Stockbridge and Sandown. It has, as might be expected, occasioned a prompt exchange of forcible letters between the interested parties. A Portland party has now been added to the Durham-Chetwynd factions. It be comes more and more apparent that the selection of impartial arbitrators in the next phase of the judicial proceedings will be a dificult if not impossible task,

THE IRISH EXHIBITION. There are many signs of improvement at the Irish Exhibition. The art gallery is well worth seeing. Policemen guard, day and night, the collection of Irish plate, worth £100,000. The bust of Mr. Gladstone is flanked by the head of Mr. Balfour and the grim features of an old Irishman, while Mr. smiles on Mr. Dwyer Gray. There is nothing more nteresting in the grounds than Canon Bagot's model dairy, which was inspected Saturday by Lady Burdets Coutts.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIES BIRTHDAY. I think a good many people will be glad and wish nce more many happy returns of the day to the distinguished physician, Sir Morell Mackenzie, who completes his fifty-first year on Saturday next,

DEBUT OF MISS ELLEN TERRY'S DAUGHTER A debut of some interest, which took place Wednesday evening, in St. George's Hall, was that of Miss Ailsa Kraig, the pseudonym chosen by Miss Wardeil, the daughter of Miss Ellen Terry. The young lady showed remarkable confidence and, as might have been expected, considerable ability, particularly in the lighter parts of the dialogue intrusted to her. piece itself in which she appeared was devoid of the slightest literary merit. It was indeed absolutely worthless as a test of her powers.

The announcement of Miss Ellen Terry's name on the bills in letters some four inches long had attracted a large audience. Her appearance as "Mary Jane," in a cotton frock and white apron, to hand in a letter was hailed with a storm of applause; then she vanished, having uttered three words, and appeared no more. It would be unkind to say more than that a good many friends and admirers of the actress of the century considered that they had been victims

of a sell, but much was forgiven in the cause of charity. MRS. HENSCHEL AT PRINCE'S HALL. Sweet Mrs. Henschel appeared again before a Prince's Hall audience as enchanting as over, not only by reason